

5

## Application Operation in an Internet Compatible Bi-directional Communication System

This is a non-provisional application of provisional application serial  
10 No. 60/174,565 by K. Broerman, filed January 5, 2000.

### *Field of the Invention*

This invention concerns a bi-directional Internet compatible  
15 communication system and User interface suitable for routing data and initiating  
Applications in a cable modem, computer, TV, VCR, or an associated peripheral  
device.

### *Background of the Invention*

20

Home entertainment systems increasingly include both Personal  
Computer and television functions (PC/TV functions) involving multiple source and  
multiple destination communication. Such a system may receive data from satellite or  
terrestrial sources comprising High Definition Television (HDTV) broadcasts,  
25 Microwave Multi-point Distribution System (MMDS) broadcasts and Digital Video  
Broadcasts (DVB). Such a system may also provide high speed Internet access  
through a broadcast link or a coaxial link (e.g. cable TV lines) using a cable modem or  
via a telephone line link using an ADSL or ISDN (Asynchronous Digital Subscriber  
Line or Integrated Services Digital Network) compatible modem, for example. A home  
30 entertainment system may also communicate with local devices using different  
communication networks. Such local devices include Digital Video Disk (DVD),  
CDROM, VHS, and Digital VHS (DVHS™) type players, PCs, set top boxes and  
many other types of devices.

It is desirable for home entertainment systems, supporting Internet  
35 compatible bi-directional communication using cable and other types of modems, to be  
able to seamlessly communicate with networked devices on different networks. For  
example, such a home entertainment system may communicate on Ethernet, Home  
Phoneline Networking Alliance (HPNA) or Universal Serial Bus (USB) local  
networks. These requirements and associated problems are addressed by a system  
40 according to the present invention.

006230 4E4950

*Summary of the Invention*

5

A bi-directional communication system employs a method for seamlessly communicating packetized data between different networks using hierarchical layers of communication protocols (e.g. including Internet Protocol (IP) and Media Access Control (MAC) layers). The method involves comparing a received IP packet destination address in a first protocol layer with a predetermined IP address to determine if there is an address match. Upon such an address match, a payload of the received IP packet is redirected from an Internet network to a local network by substituting a second protocol layer address for a received second protocol layer address (e.g. a MAC address). In another feature, a second Application (e.g. peripheral control) is initiated to operate concurrently with a first Application (e.g. web surfing) in response to receiving the redirected payload data.

*Brief Description of the Drawings*

20 In the drawing:

Figure 1 provides a simplified overview of a packet-switched network consisting of remotely-located cable company head-end equipment, a customer owned or leased cable modem, and its attached Customer Premise Equipment (CPEs.), according to the invention.

25

Figure 2 shows a cable modem system, according to the invention.

Figures 3 shows a flowchart of a method for use in a bi-directional communication system for seamlessly communicating data between an Internet network and a local network, according to the invention.

30

Figure 4 shows an exemplary cable modem providing bi-directional network bridging communication between Radio Frequency (RF) and Customer Premises Equipment (CPE) interfaces, according to the invention.

35

Figure 5 shows the cable modem of Figure 4 including a filter for performing parsing and packet classification and for editing Media Access Control (MAC) data link layer packets, according to the invention.

40

Figures 6 shows MAC layer encapsulation of IP layer packets received on one interface and forwarded to another interface, according to the invention.

09644337 082300

5

Figures 7 shows the hierarchically layered communication protocols used in a bi-directional communication system, according to the invention.

*Detailed Description of the Drawings*

10

A bi-directional communication system (e.g. a cable modem) supports seamless communication of packetized data between different networks using hierarchically organized communication protocols. A packet classifier and MAC frame header editing function (a network filter) is advantageously incorporated in the cable  
15 modem system to support the operation of local applications by Customer Premise Equipment (CPE) such as a PC that is attached to the modem. Such Applications may include, for example, (a) home appliance control, e.g., heating control, (b) peripheral control, e.g., TV or VCR or DVD control, (c) a communication function, e.g., between different appliances in a home, (d) a diagnostic function, e.g., for a cable  
20 modem diagnostics function and (e) secure private internet or intranet communication functions, e.g., Email between different home PCs. The use of the network filter in a cable modem enables CPE devices on local networks (e.g. Ethernet, USB or HPNA networks), to directly exchange data through the modem using a hierarchically organized communication protocol comprised of multiple protocol layers. These layers  
25 may include Internet Protocol (IP) and Media Access Control (MAC) layers, for example.

The use of the network filter in the modem also advantageously eliminates a manual configuration operation within an attached PC, and enables concurrent communication, (a) between the PC and the Internet and (b) between the  
30 PC and the cable modem. The communication between the PC and modem is used to support local Applications such as a diagnostics Application as may be described by reference to the system of Figure 1. The system of Figure 1 comprises a packet-switched network consisting of remotely-located MSO (Multiple System Operator) cable company head-end equipment 90, a customer owned or leased cable modem 12,  
35 and its attached Customer Premise Equipment (CPE) 95. As an illustration, in the system of Figure 1, one of the CPE devices 95 communicates to the Internet via cable modem 12 and head-end equipment 90 and also concurrently downloads diagnostics information from modem 12. The head-end 90 typically provides Internet Service Provider (ISP) functionality such that CPE devices 95 may connect to the Internet,  
40 browse the World Wide Web, perform FTP file transfers and exchange email, etc.

002280 "EEH360

5 The cable modem of system 12 implements applications involving local communication such as multiple diagnostic Applications, for example. The diagnostic Applications communicate with CPE equipment 95 using a network IP address that is constrained to a particular fixed value (different from the IP address assigned to system 12) by the multiple system operator (MSO) of head end 90. Further, CPE 95  
10 typically resides on a different logical network or subnetwork than the diagnostics Application. As a result there are problems involved in, (a) configuring CPE network parameters to support local communication between modem system 12 and CPE 95, and in (b) maintaining Internet communication between CPE 95 and a remote source accessed via head end 90 (e.g., for web surfing), whilst concurrently maintaining  
15 communication between system 12 and CPE 95 for local (e.g., diagnostic) applications. Specifically, in order to enable CPE 95 to access diagnostics information in system 12, it is necessary to configure CPE 95 to reside on the same logical network as that used by the system 12 diagnostics application. One way to address this problem is to temporarily reconfigure the CPE 95 network address such that the CPE device  
20 resides on the same network as the modem diagnostic Applications. This ensures that CPE 95 and system 12 are directly connected from a network protocol perspective. However, such a configuration operation is a non-trivial and error-prone task requiring a User to determine a valid network address and subnet mask as well as requiring a User to follow a detailed procedure to enter configuration values and activate them in  
25 a CPE device. In order to set a fixed network address on a Microsoft Windows PC requires that a User enters its Network Setup control menu, changes existing options, enters the correct parameters, and reboots the PC. This operation requires capabilities likely to be beyond the majority of the PC-literate population. Moreover, once the CPE network address has been fixed for this purpose, the CPE device no longer  
30 resides on the same logical network as the head-end and the CPE device (e.g., a PC) is unable to concurrently browse the Internet or exchange email.

The exemplary embodiment of system 12 of Figure 2 addresses these problems by advantageously incorporating a packet classifier and MAC frame header editing function (a network filter). This eliminates the need to manually fix the network address of a CPE device in order to perform a local network function such as exchanging diagnostics data with the cable modem 12, for example. It also permits the CPE device to simultaneously browse the Web while exchanging modem diagnostics data. System 12 of Figure 2 supports cable modem bridging communication between the Internet (through the CATV head end) and local area network (LAN) devices (including PCs). Further, the bi-directional communications between system 12 and the CATV head-end are in a multi-layered protocol format illustrated in Figure 7.

5           The multi-layered protocol format illustrated in Figure 7 involves a QAM (Quadrature Amplitude Modulation) or QPSK (Quadrature Phase Shift Keying Modulation) physical layer 629 for upstream communication between system 12 and the head end (via line 10 of Figure 2). This physical layer conveys MPEG2 (Moving Pictures Expert Group) transport protocol data conveying DOCSIS MAC (Media  
10 Access Control) data frames 631. The MAC data conveys Ethernet-II/802.3 logical link control data frames 633 or MAC management data and the Ethernet data in turn conveys IP layer data. The cable modem also maintains a return communication path to the CATV head-end employing the hierarchically ordered 633, 631 and 629 protocol layers for Time Division Multiplexed communication of return data in  
15 Ethernet protocol.

          The encompassing physical layer data transmitted from the CATV head-end to the cable modem is processed for Ethernet communication in 802.3 Ethernet data frames by Ethernet transparent link layer bridge 617 or is converted to USB or HPNA format by USB/MAC layer 623. In communicating via port 72 (Figure  
20 2) in Ethernet format, the Ethernet-II/802.3 data 619 provided by bridge 617 is encapsulated as MAC layer data 623 for communication in Ethernet-II/802.3 physical layer format 626 to attached LAN devices on port 72. Similarly, in communicating via ports 82 and 77 (Figure 2) in USB and HPNA format respectively, the Ethernet-II/802.3 data 619 provided by bridge 617 is encapsulated in USB MAC layer or  
25 HPNA MAC layer data frames 623 for communication in USB or HPNA physical layer format 626 to attached LAN devices on ports 82 and 77.

          The cable modem maintains bi-directional communication with the LAN devices and also receives data from the devices in corresponding Ethernet, USB or HPNA protocol. In other embodiments, system 12 may maintain bi-directional  
30 communication with LAN devices via other methods including 802.11 and 'Bluetooth' data links.

          The data received from both the CATV head-end and attached CPE devices may be bridged (forwarded) to the opposite interface or passed to TCP/IP stack 615 (Figure 7). TCP/IP stack 615 provides protocol layering and delayering of  
35 data in communicating between link layer bridge 617 and a socket Application Programming Interface (API) used by internal software Applications. The internal software Applications include SNMP (System Network Management Protocol) application 605, DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) application 607, HTTP server 609, Diagnostic Application 611 and ATE (Automatic Test Equipment)  
40 server 613.

5           The cable modem described herein employs an MPEG compatible protocol conforming to the MPEG2 image encoding standard, termed the "MPEG standard". This standard is comprised of a system encoding section (ISO/IEC 13818-1, 10th June 1994) and a video encoding section (ISO/IEC 13818-2, 20th January 1995). The Internet TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) and Ethernet  
10 compatible protocols described herein provide compatibility with the Multimedia Cable Networks Systems (MCNS) preliminary requirements and DOCSIS 1.0 (Data Over Cable Service Interface Specification 1.0) requirements ratified by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) March 1998 and as specified in RFC 2669 (Request For Comment Document 2669). The RFC documents are available via the Internet and  
15 are prepared by Internet standards working groups.

          The principles of the invention may be applied to any bi-directional communication system and are not restricted to cable, ADSL, ISDN or conventional type modems. Further, the disclosed system processes Internet Protocol (IP) data from a variety of Internet sources including streamed video or audio data, telephone  
20 messages, computer programs, Emails or other packetized data and communications, for example.

          The cable modem (system 12) of Figure 2 communicates with a CATV head-end over a bi-directional broadband high speed RF link on line 10 which typically consists of coaxial cable or hybrid fiber/coax (HFC). The modem system 12 bi-  
25 directionally communicates with devices located at a User site over local area networks (LANs). Typical User-side local area networks include Digital/Intel/Xerox Ethernet compatible networks attached via connector 72. Other User-side devices communicate via a Universal Serial Bus (USB) or HPNA compatible networks attached via connectors 82 and 77 respectively. User devices attached on the Ethernet,  
30 HPNA and USB networks may include equipment such as personal computers (PCs), network printers, video receivers, audio receivers, VCRs, DVDs, scanners, copiers, telephones, fax machines and home appliances, for example.

          In operation, diplexer 20 of cable modem system 12 of Figure 2 separates upstream communications (sent from modem 12 to a CATV head-end) from  
35 downstream communications (sent from a CATV head-end to modem 12) conveyed via cable line 10. Diplexer 20 separates upstream data from downstream data based on the different frequency ranges that the upstream data (typically 5-42 MHz) and downstream data (typically 92-855 MHz) respectively employ. Controller 60 configures the elements of cable modem 12 of Figure 2 to receive MPEG2 transport  
40 data from the CATV head-end on cable line 10 and to convert the data to Ethernet, USB or HPNA compatible format for output via ports 72, 82 and 77 respectively.

00644337 "082300

5 Similarly, controller 60 configures the elements of cable modem 12 of Figure 2 to receive Ethernet, USB or HPNA compatible data from ports 72, 82 and 77 and to convert and transmit MPEG2 transport protocol data to the CATV head-end on cable line 10. Controller 60 configures the elements of system 12 through the setting of control register values within these elements using a bi-directional data and control  
10 signal bus. Specifically, controller 60 configures tuner 15, saw filter 25, differential amplifier 30 and MCNS (Multimedia Cable Networks Systems) interface device 35 to receive a DOCSIS formatted signal on a previously identified RF channel frequency. The DOCSIS formatted signal comprises an MPEG2 transport protocol format conveying Ethernet compatible data frames including IP data content.

15 Controller 60 employs an initialization process to determine the RF channel frequency that tuner 15 is to be configured to receive. The initialization process involves iteratively tuning to successive candidate RF channel frequencies until a DOCSIS compliant signal is obtained. Controller 60 recognizes a DOCSIS compliant signal on a candidate channel through the successful decode by MCNS interface  
20 processor 35 of the received data and through a correspondingly acceptable error rate for the decoded data. In the initialization process, controller 60 in conjunction with MCNS interface 35, amplifier 85 and RF transformer 87, also transmits data upstream to the CATV head-end for a variety of purposes including for adaptively and iteratively adjusting upstream and downstream communication parameters. These parameters  
25 include cable modem transmission power level and timing offset, for example.

Following initialization and in normal operation, an RF carrier is modulated with MPEG2 transport protocol data using 64 or 256 QAM (Quadrature Amplitude Modulation). The MPEG2 transport data includes Ethernet formatted data which in turn includes IP data representing a User requested HTML (HyperText  
30 Mark-Up Language) web page, for example. The MPEG transport data is provided by diplexer 20 to tuner 15. Tuner 15 down-converts the input signal from diplexer 20 to a lower frequency band which is filtered by saw filter 25 to enhance signal isolation from neighboring RF channels. The filtered signal from unit 25 is level shifted and buffered by differential amplifier 30 to provide a signal compatible with MCNS interface  
35 processor 35. The resultant down converted, level-shifted signal from amplifier 30 is demodulated by MCNS processor 35. This demodulated data is further trellis decoded, mapped into byte aligned data segments, deinterleaved and Reed-Solomon error corrected within processor 35. Trellis decoding, deinterleaving and Reed-Solomon error correction are known functions described, for example, in the reference text  
40 *Digital Communication*, Lee and Messerschmidt (Kluwer Academic Press, Boston,

09644337 082300



5 In similar fashion, modem system 12 also communicates data upstream from devices attached via USB port 82 or via HPNA port 77. In an exemplary implementation, controller 60 of system 12 receives Ethernet compatible data from transceiver 75 and provides it to processor 35 for upstream communication in the manner previously described. For this purpose, transceiver 75 receives Ethernet data  
10 encapsulated within USB frames from port 82 via filter 80 and removes the USB frame data to provide Ethernet format data to controller 60. Similarly, interface 62 receives data encapsulated in HPNA format from port 77 via transceiver 67 and provides Ethernet format data to controller 60.

Controller 60 is also responsive to on/off and reset switch 90 and  
15 performs a variety of functions in addition to those already described. Controller 60 configures modem 12 parameters using configuration information provided from a CATV head-end. Controller 60 also directs system 12 in synchronizing and multiplexing upstream communication onto cable line 10 and implements a rate limit in controlling upstream data traffic. Further, controller 60 bi-directionally filters received  
20 data and provides selected data to either the CATV head-end or LAN devices attached to ports 72, 77 and 82. Controller 60 also supports data ranging communication with the CATV head-end. The ranging communication is initiated by the CATV head-end and comprises the continuous but intermittent polling of individual modems to determine status and to identify modem or line failures.

25 System 12 also uses a network filter operating under the direction of controller 60 to advantageously intercept packets (from a CPE device destined for the CATV head-end) and replace the destination MAC address with the diagnostic interface MAC address of modem system 12. This results in the packet being directed to TCP/IP stack (stack 615 of Figure 7) and not to the CATV head end, and makes  
30 modem system 12 appears to reside on the same logical network as the attached CPE device. This interception mechanism and apparent direct connection addresses the previously described problems of, (a) configuring network parameters to support local communication between modem system 12 and attached CPE devices, and (b) concurrently maintaining Internet communication between a CPE device and the  
35 Internet via system 12, whilst concurrently maintaining communication between system 12 and the CPE device for local, e.g., diagnostic Applications.

These problems arise because an IP address that may be allocated for local, e.g., diagnostic Applications, in system 12 is constrained to be a fixed value. Such a constraint may occur, for example, because it is required by a proprietary  
40 equipment sourcing specification or because another body such as IANA (Internet Assigned Numbers Authority) has defined fixed values, or a fixed range of

05644337 "082300

5 predetermined values, as addresses for specific tasks. The IP address range 192.168.xx.xx, has been defined by the IANA as one of a small number of local private networks that should not be assigned to a real public network, for example. Therefore, a gateway router filtering Internet data traffic received via the CATV head end discards traffic with 192.168.xx.xx destination IP addresses. This is so unless the  
10 router has been specifically configured to route 192.168.xx.xx packets, which is unlikely.

A specific illustration of how a problem occurs because of the reservation of a fixed, non-public use IP address for particular applications follows. Firstly, it is assumed IP address 192.168.100.1 has been designated for use for cable  
15 modem diagnostic Applications. It is also assumed that an attached CPE device is assigned a dynamic IP address of 172.10.2.65 from a head-end DHCP server. A User of the attached CPE device, desiring to browse modem diagnostic web pages (at 192.168.100.1), enters a corresponding URL of system 12, e.g., www.rca\_modem.com, via a web browser resident in the CPE device. An Internet  
20 Domain Name Resolution request generated by the browser is submitted by the CPE device to system 12 for forwarding and translation of the Domain Name entered by the User into a corresponding IP address of the source of the requested web page. An Intercepting Domain Name server in system 12 advantageously intercepts the Domain Name Resolution request and uses an intercepting Domain Name database in  
25 translating the intercepted Domain Name (here www.rca\_modem.com) to an IP compatible address and communicates the IP address (here 192.168.100.1) back to the requesting CPE device.

However, the CPE device is unable to directly send packets to the identified IP address 192.168.100.1. This is because, as previously noted, the assigned  
30 IP address of the CPE is 172.10.2.65 and consequently the CPE does not reside on the same logical network as the diagnostic Application of system 12 (IP address 192.168.100.1). As a result the CPE forwards the packets to the head-end and the gateway router determines where to send them. For this purpose, the CPE device encapsulates the IP packet destined for 192.168.100.1 in an Ethernet MAC frame  
35 whose destination MAC address is that of the gateway router at the CATV head-end. Unfortunately, the gateway router knows nothing of the modems internal diagnostics IP address because IANA has designated the IP address range 192.168.xx.xx, as a local subnet that is not to be used in the public Internet. Therefore, the IP packets from system 12 appear to the gateway router to be on a local, invalid subnet and the  
40 gateway router consequently discards them. Therefore, the CPE device is unable to communicate with the system 12 diagnostic Application.

09644337.082300

5 Controller 60 (Figure 2) in conjunction with system 12, employs the method of Figure 3 for resolving the described communication problems to facilitate local communication between system 12 and an attached CPE device as well as to enable the CPE device to conduct concurrent Internet and local communication. In step 403 of Figure 3, following the start at step 400, controller 60 examines a received  
10 IP packet destination address in the IP header portion of Ethernet-II/802.3 MAC layer data (layer 619 of Figure 7) destined for the CATV head end. Thereby, controller 60 determines if the received IP packet destination address matches a predetermined IP address. Specifically, controller 60 determines if the received address is within a class of one or more addresses designated for private and non-public Internet usage such as  
15 designated cable modem diagnostic Application address 192.168.100.1, for example. In this exemplary cable modem system this diagnostics network address belongs to a special class of IEEE local, private networks including 10.x.x.x, 172.16.0.0 through 172.31.255.255, and 192.168.x.x. address classes. As previously explained, the diagnostics application address is distinct from the standard network address of system  
20 12 (IP address 172.10.2.65). This system 12 standard network address is acquired dynamically by a DHCP client application (item 607 of Figure 7) and used by an SNMP agent application (item 605 of Figure 7). In order to prevent unauthorized access to the Internet service, CATV head end operators typically do not divulge a modem's network address. In the absence of an IP address match in step 403, payload  
25 data of the received IP packet is conveyed to the received MAC address destination.

In step 405 of Figure 3, following an address match in step 403, controller 60 redirects the payloads of IP packets having diagnostic IP address 192.168.100.1 destined for the CATV head end and Internet. Controller 60 redirects these IP layer (first protocol layer) packets on a packet by packet basis to the system  
30 12 local network diagnostic Application (Application 611 of Figure 7). This is done by substituting the MAC address of the diagnostic network interface in the Ethernet MAC frame layer data (on a second protocol layer, layer 619 of Figure 7) for the received MAC destination address in that layer. Specifically, in the exemplary MAC frame of Figure 6 comprising elements 513-524, the MAC address of the diagnostic network  
35 interface is substituted for the received MAC destination address in item 514. The substitute MAC address uniquely identifies the recipient as a diagnostic Application 611 (Figure 7) and the associated IP packet payload data is directed to this Application via TCP/IP stack 615 (Figure 7). The diagnostic Application (and the other Applications 605-609 and 613 of Figure 7) communicate with their CPE clients  
40 through TCP/IP stack 615 using a standard socket-based applications programming interface (API). This socket API requires that each Application has a fixed Internet



5 packets received from a CPE device (attached to port 72 port 77 or port 82 of Figure 2).

Firstly filter 311 (Figure 5) examines all address resolution protocol (ARP) request packets (comprising elements 509 and 511 of Figure 6A) received from CPE interface 316 via line 315. If the ARP request packet target IP address is the  
 10 diagnostic network interface address (e.g., 192.168.100.1) of system 12, the filter substitutes the MAC-layer destination address in the packet (item 514 of Figure 6) with that of the diagnostic network interface. This is done by substituting the MAC address of the diagnostic Application in the Ethernet MAC frame layer data (layer 619 of Figure 7) for the received MAC destination address in that layer. The altered MAC  
 15 frame is forwarded to diagnostic Application 611 via the system 12 protocol stack 615 and the standard MAC layer router 309 (Figure 5 path DEG).

Secondly filter 311 examines all IP (Internet Protocol) packets (comprising elements 505 and 507 of Figure 6B) received from CPE interface 316 via line 315. If the IP packet IP destination address is the diagnostic Application address  
 20 (e.g., 192.168.100.1) of system 12, the filter substitutes the MAC-layer destination address in the packet (item 514 of Figure 6) with that of the diagnostic network interface. This is done by substituting the MAC address of the diagnostic network interface in the Ethernet MAC frame layer data (layer 619 of Figure 7) for the received MAC destination address in that layer. The altered MAC frame is forwarded to  
 25 diagnostic Application 611 via the system 12 protocol stack 615 and the standard MAC layer router 309 (Figure 5 path DEG). Network filter 311 transparently passes other non-matching packets to MAC layer router 309.

If the packet destination MAC address is not that of the standard or diagnostic network interface, the packet is bridged to the opposite interface 300  
 30 employing the system 12 bi-directional network bridge functionality. Specifically, non-matching packets are forwarded from router 309 to RF interface 300 on path F. That is, network-layer packets received on one interface are forwarded to the opposite interface as long as the packet MAC layer encapsulation (Figure 6) indicates a bridged destination. The destination address is derived from the DOCSIS compatible Ethernet  
 35 MAC frame encapsulation of IP packets which includes both a 48 bit destination MAC address (item 514 of Figure 6) and a 48 bit source MAC address (item 518 of Figure 6). The system 12 bridging capability is bi-directional and employs MAC-layer routing functions 303 for the RF interface and 309 for the CPE interface. In performing a bridging decision router 303 selects between paths C and B and router 309 selects  
 40 between paths G and F on a packet-by-packet basis based on the packet destination MAC address. Although filter 311 may introduce delay in bridging data through the

5 modem of system 12, the filter may be readily implemented to keep the delay insignificant.

The advantages derived by incorporating filter 311 in system 12 include, (a) it eliminates the need to manually configure network parameters to support local communication between modem system 12 and a CPE device, (b) it enables a CPE device to concurrently browse the Web, exchange email, etc., while exchanging data for local Applications, (c) filter 311 may be implemented in either hardware or software as a simple logic function and may also be added to the RF interface 313, and (d) multiple IP addresses (corresponding to additional cable modem TCP/IP stack 615 network interfaces) may be defined for initiating a variety of functions e.g. Email, fax, Internet phone/videophone, home appliance control, peripheral (e.g. DVD, VCR, set top box, TV, video camera, computer) control, home security control, diagnostic functions, and any other functions operable through an attached CPE device (see Table I).

**Table I**

<b>IP Address</b>	<b>Mapped to Ethernet MAC address</b>	<b>Function initiated/controlled</b>
192.168.100.1	00:10:95:FF:00:03	Diagnostic/test activation and/or control
199.168.100.2	00:10:95:FF:00:04	TV activation and/or control
194.168.100.3	00:10:95:FF:00:05	VCR/DVD activation and/or control
192.169.100.4	00:10:95:FF:00:06	Video camera activation and alarm monitor
192.168.110.1	00:10:95:FF:00:07	Central heating activation and control
192.168.102.1	00:10:95:FF:00:08	Air conditioning activation and/or control
192.168.120.1	00:10:95:FF:00:13	Home security system monitoring
192.169.100.5	00:10:95:FF:00:23	Computer function activation and/or control
172.32.100.1	00:10:95:FF:00:24	Set top box activation and/or control
192.238.100.1	00:10:95:FF:00:25	Fax activation and/or control
195.168.100.1	00:10:95:FF:00:15	Phone/Videophone activation and/or control
192.168.121.1	00:10:95:FF:00:26	Answering machine activation and/or control
232.126.234.1	00:10:95:FF:00:19	Internet function activation and/or control

The architecture of the system of Figures 2, (further elaborated in Figures 4 and 5) is not exclusive. Other architectures may be derived in accordance with the principles of the invention to accomplish the same objectives. Further, the functions of the elements of the cable modem system 12 and the process steps of Figure 3 may be implemented in whole or in part within the programmed instructions of controller 60. In addition, the principles of the invention apply to any multi-layered protocol bi-directional communication system and are not limited to DOCSIS compatible modems or to any other type of modem. Also the packet filter element and inventive principles described herein may be extended to operate on IEEE 802.3 packets, IEEE 802.5 token ring compatible packets, IEEE 802.11 packets and MPEG transport packets, as well as different Internet and other protocol packets in addition to the Digital/Intel/Xerox (DIX) Ethernet packets, for example.